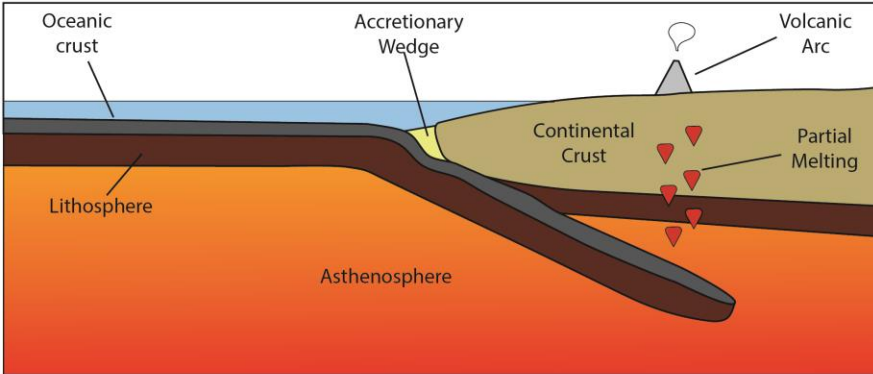


Convergent tectonic boundaries

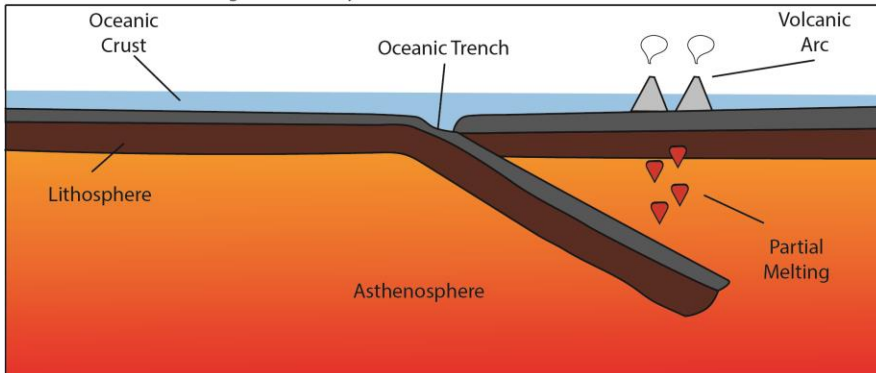
When two plates move toward each other and collide, it is called a convergent boundary.
There are 3 different types of convergent boundaries...

Continental - Oceanic Convergent Boundary



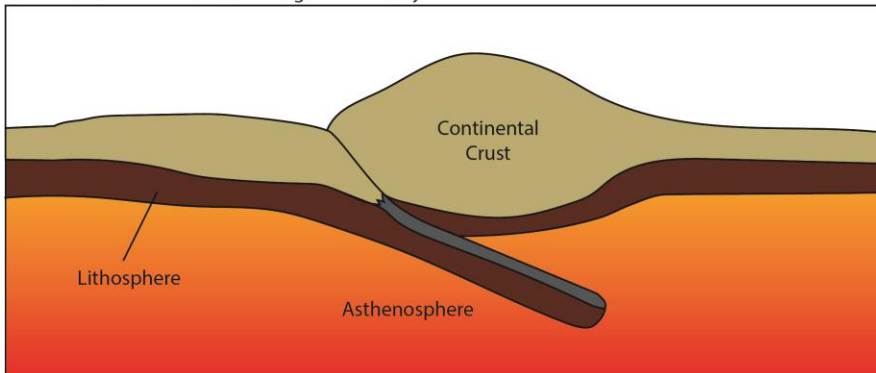
Oceanic to continental convergence is when an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate. Since the oceanic plate is usually denser and thinner than the continental plate, it is pushed underneath (subduction) and a mountain range is created.

Oceanic - Oceanic Convergent Boundary



Oceanic to oceanic convergence is when two oceanic plates collide. One plate is usually pushed under the other and forms a deep oceanic trench or cause undersea volcanoes. Over many years the volcanoes can rise above sea level and form an island volcano.

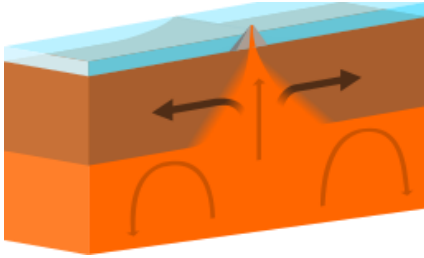
Continental - Continental Convergent Boundary



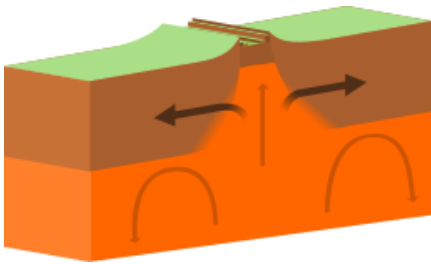
Continental to continental convergence is when two continents meet head-on. The crust tends to buckle and be pushed upward to form mountain ranges.

Divergent tectonic boundaries

When two plates are moving away from each other it is called a divergent boundary. There are 2 different types of divergent boundaries...

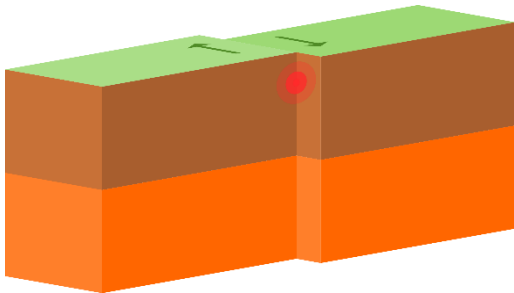


Oceanic divergent plate boundaries are located in the ocean and they form new oceanic crust from magma that comes from within the Earth's mantle along a mid-ocean ridge. This process is referred to as seafloor spreading.



Continental divergent plate boundaries are created when continental plates are being pulled apart and they create of a rift valley. A rift valley is a lowland between highlands or a mountain range.

Transform tectonic boundaries



A transform boundary is found where two plates are sliding past each other horizontally. The plates slip, then stick as the friction and pressure builds. When the pressure is released, the plates suddenly pull apart and cause an earthquake.

Natural disasters and land formations caused by tectonic boundaries:

Divergent: -rift valleys,
-mid-ocean ridge
-volcanoes
-new crust formation

Convergent: -trenches
-island arcs
-mountains
-volcanoes (eruption)
-Subduction of old crust (one plate moves underneath another)

Transform: -earthquakes (fault lines)
-tsunamis

Sources:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simplified_convergent_boundaries.jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Oceanic-oceanic_constructive_plate_boundary.svg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Continental-continental_constructive_plate_boundary.svg

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